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SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN BUENOS AIRES

PY281942 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpts] Leaders of 30 Latin American political parties which belong to the Socialist International met today and will continue meeting tomorrow to study the progress and consolidation of democracy in Latin America and the situation in Central America. The meeting will also serve to discuss democracy as a common goal, and the economic situation of the continent in relation to the world economy.

Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez, who opened the meeting, said: The foreign debt is a burden. We are told that we should not create a debtors club, although we are all affected by the same problems.

The Socialist International meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean is being held at the General San Martin Cultural Center.

Alfonsin Closes Meeting

PY301551 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 85

["Excerpt" of Argentine President Raul Aflonsin's closing speech at the Socialist International meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean at the General San Martin Cultural Center, Buenos Aires, on 29 May -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of Argentine democracy, I thank you gentlemen for attending this meeting. The political parties and the men and women belonging to the various forces, whether they are in power or belong to the opposition, are all here to earnestly serve democracy. We know that there is still a long way to go, but we have all compromised to follow it in freedom. All of us in this country are going to follow democracy together, military men and civilians alike.

I want to stress that we are not judging the Armed Forces in Argentina. Our national government supports our Armed Forces, which fought in the Malvinas and which are the inheritors of San Martin's principles, because, as elsewhere in the world, we are only seeking to ensure their prestige. We are not mistaking the chiefs who led the Armed Forces through the ominous dictatorships for the institutions that are a fundamental part of our country.

By working together, we Argentines will strengthen democracy, despite our very serious disagreements. We put ourselves at the service of each one of you, not as your leaders, because this is not our intention, but to march together as brothers, supporting each other so that when any one of you may need help, you will know you have a brother in this part of the southern cone. All of us will then be able to tell the entire world that here, in this continent, there is a nation, a great Latin American nation, that stands up not to shout aggression, or to noisily proclaim a vocation for fighting, but to simply express our pride and final decision to struggle for universal justice and peace, and to claim justice at all possible forums. We also want to express our irrevocable decision to move toward development so as to reduce the breach that separates us from the developed countries [words indistinct] in the field of respect for man and for each one's dignity.

You have been here debating about our beloved continent and our world of dreams. You should know that the Argentine people, irrespective of ideologies, and just as other Latin American countries, have been following these discussions with the conviction that the time for rhetoric is coming to an end and that now it is time for action. Thank you. [applause]

Committee President on Conclusions

PY301608 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 85

[Live report from the General San Martin Cultural Center, Buenos Aires]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] We are in the General San Martin Cultural Center, where the meeting of the Socialist International has just closed. We are going to talk with Jose Francisco Pena Gomez from the Dominican Republic, who is the president of the Socialist International Committee. What were the main conclusions, Pena Gomez?

[Pena Gomez] The main conclusions are, in the first place, the support for the Latin American peoples who are struggling for democracy, for the countries that have regained their freedom in recent years; the support for a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict, both in the case of El Salvador and in the case of Nicaragua; the condemnation of the trade embargo imposed on Nicaragua by the U.S. Government; the request for the removal of foreign advisers both from nations inside and outside the continent; the withdrawal of the U.S. fleet from Central American waters; and the support for the democratization of Guatemala.

The members of Socialist International reached the conclusion that the foreign debt conspires against the democratic stability of our countries, and that it is indispensable for the creditor countries to reach such solutions with the debtor countries that will permit the latter to finance their development without having to use their meager resources -- obtained from an unequal trade which penalizes our economies -- for foreign debt payments and for the transfer of funds which are now serving to finance the U.S. deficit and to solve the economic problems of the large industrialized countries. It was concluded that long periods should be requested for the payment of the foreign debt by countries with the possibility to pay.

[Reporter] Moratoriums?

[Pena Gomez] No, not moratoriums, but extensions of the periods for payments.

[Reporter] This is the first time the Socialist International has met in Argentina, isn't it?

[Pena Gomez] The first time because, naturally, there was no opportunity before. You know the reasons very well. It has been a source of great satisfaction for us to share these deliberations with the Argentine people.

ALFONSIN TO NAME TOMASINI PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER

PY310040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2337 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (TELAM) -- Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez tonight reported that President Alfonsin will appoint Roberto Tomasini, an engineer, as minister of public works and services replacing Roque Carranza, who is the new defense minister. Tomasini has been holding the post of economy minister of Buenos Aires Province.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER CONFIRMS SECRETARIES

PY301644 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1333 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (DYN) -- The new Argentine defense minister, Roque Carranza, has confirmed Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena and Production Defense Secretary Raul Tomas, according to official information. Carranza announced his decision shortly after formally taking over at a ceremony held at the Defense Ministry officers mess hall. Jaunarena and Tomas submitted their resignations on 25 May after the death of Defense Minister Raul Borras, so as to free the hands of the new minister. Carranza's first decision as defense minister was to confirm Jaunarena and Tomas.

KELLY REVEALS PLOT TO ASSASSINATE ALFONSIN

P 310255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2054 GMT 30 May 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 May (EFE) -- Former Argentine Nationalist leader Guillermo Patricio Kelly today denounced the existense of a plot concocted by the Italian Masonic Lodge Propaganda-2 and Moon sect to assassinate President Raul Alfonsin. Kelly, the protagonist of resounding denunciations over the past few years, stated that the above-mentioned organizations also plan to assassinate Julio Strassera, the federal prosecutor of the apellate court that is trying the members of the military juntas for serious violations of the human rights.

In statements to the press, Kelly stated that former General Guillermo Suarez Mason, a former commander of the I Army Corps, known to be one of the main ones responsible for the violations of human rights, and who is at large, returned to Argentina 12 days ago. Kelly aso stated that the police operations carried out in the city of Mercedes, 100 km from Buenos Aires, proving the existensce of a right-wing terrorist gang, the alleged perpetrator of attacks against and kidnappings of businessmen, confirms the denunciations he made formerly involving Anibal Gordon, who is considered one of the Triple A leaders.

'CONFIDENTIAL' POLICE REPORT ON CGT STRIKE

PY301833 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 May 85 p 9

[Text] (DYN) -- A confidential daily report put out by the Federal Police was mistakenly left yesterday in the Senate press office. The report, prepared by the interior superintendent's office of the Federal Police, claims that the Unified CGT [General Confederation of Labor] is considering a 48-hour general strike by the end of June unless the government gives in to its demands. The report also covers daily events related to political parties, education and "other factors." Subsequent inquiries by the press revealed the report is sent daily to congressmen and government officials.

SILES ZUAZO HOLDS MEETING WITH CPSU'S DYBENKO

PY302135 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] At a meeting with Nikolay Dybenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party, President Siles Zuazo has suggested to the Soviet Government the need to increase the supply of mining equipment to Bolivia. The meeting, requested by the Soviet delegation which is visiting La Paz, has served to discuss several subjects related to bilateral trade, Bolivian-Soviet relations, and also to assess the current situation in the world, peace being continuously endangered. After talking with the Bolivian president, the Soviet delegate referred to the subjects discussed through an interpreter, as you will hear from this recorded version.

[Begin Dybenko recording, through interpreter] We have exchanged ideas as far as the struggle for world peace and disarmament are concerned, and also for the strengthening of democracy. We also discussed the possibility of expanding our trade, and the strengthening of our political contacts, seeking (?world peace). [end recording]

Dybenko stated that bilateral cooperation is included in an agreement signed 2 years ago. He added, however, that trade relations have been intensified during the past year, for the benefit of the two countries. In a direct reference to the Bolivian-Soviet cooperation level, Dybenko stated:

[Begin recording] Bolivian-Soviet relations have been based on this agreement, signed in 1983. This year, our joint commission will be charged with intensifying these relations. The most important thing has been the increase in our trade relations which, of course, have been mutually advantageous for the two countries. We are committedto supply Soviet equipment for the factories and the mines. Some of this equipment is already in operation, and our intention is to increase the supply of equipment. [end recording]

The Soviet delegate added that the Soviet Union is working hard for the reestablishment of peace in the world through the control and freezing of production of nuclear weapons. He added that the Nicaraguan problem is a subject that concerns the people of that Central American nation who want to build their own future through the establishment of democracy, without the threat of economic sanctions.

FINANCE MINISTER TAKEN HOSTAGE IN COCHABAMBA

PY301514 Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] La Paz, 30 May (AFP) -- Government officials reported here today that Finance Minister Francisco Belmonte has been taken hostage by civic leaders of Cochabamba (central area of the country), a city which is in its third day of an indefinite, general strike demanding solutions to the problems of the department.

The strike received the support of the population during an open meeting held yesterday in which the people reiterated their demand for a new airport, and the construction of a road to Trinidad (northern Bolivia), in addition to improvements in the water and electricity services. The civic leaders of the third largest city of Bolivia (300,000 inhabitants) have confirmed that Minister Belmonte was asked to remain in Cochabamba until the remaining members of President Hernan Siles Zuazo's economic team arrive to take care of the needs of the department. Interior Minister Gustavo Sanchez Salazar pointed out that when making their demands, the Cochabamba civic leaders should keep in mind the country's serious economic situation in order not to jeopardize the democratic process and the upcoming 14 July presidential elections.

Accord Signed

PY310205 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 85

[Excerpts] The problem in Cochabamba Department has been overcome. The general indefinite strike that paralyzed activities in this department for 3 days was lifted with the signing of a document by representatives of the Civic Action Committee and government authorities. The agreement reached [words indistinct] generated a festive atmosphere in Cochabanba, according to a report sent by Carlos Arevalos of Cochabamba television Channel 13. All the requests made by the Civic Action Committee were accepted. According to the report, Finance Minister Francisco Belmonte said that Cochabamba has thus achieved its objectives in an orderly manner.

COB REJECTS GOVERNMENT SALARY PROPOSAL

PY291350 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] In a letter signed by Finance Minister Francisco Belmonte, the government has submitted a proposal to the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] which calls for the enforcement of an automatic monthly salary readjustment system. This proposal grants a 32-percent monthly increase in keeping with the consumer price index or a food bonus to be readjusted monthly so as to compensate for the variations of the prices of staples.

In principle, however, the COB has rejected this proposal. In an assembly held yesterday in La Paz, the COB decided to categorically reject the economic measures that were issued by the national government since they undermine the interests of salaried workers. Moreover, the COB assembly decided to draft a plan for a national mobilization of workers to demand better salaries, the establishment of real prices on staples, the supply of resources to the various companies that are about to close down, and similar measures.

MIR NAMES EID FRANCO VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY301440 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Oscar Eid Franco has been named the vice presidential candidate of the Jaime Paz Zamora faction of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. The candidate himself telephoned Panamericana last night to report the decision of the party's rank and file, which, he said, is a great honor for him.

[Begin recording] The national leadership of the MIR, which today met in La Paz, has unanimously named me Paz Zamora's running mate so we can represent the new national majority. We believe that this nomination responds to the great desire of the Bolivian people for recovery and change. We want to call this ticket that I make up with Jaime Paz Zamora the ticket of loyalty among political leaders, the ticket of loyalty to the interests of the people. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON U.S. RULING ON LETELIER CASE

PY300242 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 May 85

[Report by Jose Francisco Contreras from the Foreign Ministry]

[Excerpts] Foreign Ministry officials today expressed satisfaction over the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court to turn down an indemnification claim filed by members of the Letelier and Moffitt families against the state of Chile. Both Foreign Ministry Director of Bilateral Policy Jose Manuel Ovalle and Foreign Ministry Director for Administrative Affairs Carlos Ferreira today expressed their satisfaction over a ruling of the U.S. Supreme Court to finally reject an indemnification claim filed for the assassination of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier and his secretary Ronne Moffitt.

ISOLATED INCIDENTS MARK DAY OF PROTEST

PY310315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0210 GMT 31 May 85

[Text] Santiago, 30 May (AFP) -- Isolated incidents with members of the police forces were registered in Santiago today during the day of mobilization for life and justice organized by the opposition to General Augusto Pinochet's government.

The antigovernment demonstrations mainly took place in some colleges of the University of Chile and in front of the Supreme Court. However, no arrests were reported.

Some 50 students clashed with Carabineros forces, who hurled tear gas bombs to disperse the crowd, in the surroundings of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences in eastern Santiago.

Demonstrations were also staged at the engineering and medical schools, where the students demanded that authorities explain the situation of Tatiana Farina, a student of the University of Chile who disappeared 16 days ago.

The day of protest was organized by the Metropolitan Workers Commando that comprises the labor unions of Santiago and is supported by the Chilean Teachers Union Association (AGECH) and other groups. The main purpose of the mobilization was to protest the violent deaths of nine members of the opposition during the past 5 months. Among them are sociologist Jose Manuel Parada, professor and AGECH leader Manuel Guerrero, and draftsman Santiago Nattino, linked to the proscribed Communist Party, who were murdered on 30 March by an unidentified commando that had previously abducted the three victims.

In a message delivered to the judicial branch, 50 lawyers requested that procedures be sped up and asserted that 95 percent of the investigations into the violent deaths of members of the opposition are filed without punishing those responsible for them.

Today's demonstrations, unlike the other days of protest organized during the past 2 years, did not have the response from other social sectors that had supported previous demonstrations since they lacked information about today's mobilization due to the state of siege and the censorship imposed on the media by the Chilean Government 7 months ago.

Government sources did not comment on the incidents, and President Pinochet continued the tour he started on Wednesday in northern Chile.

DEMONSTRATORS BURN BUSES; FPMR CLAIMS BOMBINGS

PY301619 Paris AFP in Spanish 1320 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Santiago, 30 May (AFP) -- Police sources today reported that three public transport system buses were burned on the streets of Santiago on the night of 29-30 May. The buses were set on fire by groups of armed individuals shouting slogans against the military government of President Augusto Pinochet, according to witnesses. They added that these persons ordered the passengers to get off the buses, poured gasoline on the bus, and then set them on fire.

Members of the transporters association also reported that a bomb exploded in a bus terminal on the outskirts of the city. On Wednesday night, a dynamite charge went off in the main square of the port of Valparaiso, 130 km north of Santiago. The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], which is linked to the Communist Party, has claimed a number of sabotage bombings that on Friday, 24 May, left Santiago and other main cities in the darkness. A communique released by the FPMR stated that the attacks were conducted in support of the day of protest for life and justice scheduled for today by organizations opposed to the government.

COMMUNISTS MAKE OVERTURES TO CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PY301725 Paris AFP in Spanish 0417 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Santiago, 29 May (AFP) -- The proscribed Communist Party of Chile (PCCh) has proposed to the Christian Democratic Party (PDC) that they overcome their disagreement regarding the use of violence in order to allow them to take joint action against President Augusto Pinochet's military government. The subject of the violence that has prevailed in the past few months in numerous subversive actions is at the center of an internal debate that, until the present time, had prevented an agreement between the two largest sectors of the Chilean opposition: the moderate Democratic Alliance headed by the PDC and the Popular Democratic Movement, which is made up of Communists, a Socialist sector, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left.

A clandestine message that the PCCh sent to PDC President Gabriel Valdes states that we believe that conditions are good for a lasting agreement among the democratic forces. The document, to which AFP had access, states that the disagreements within the opposition cannot be allowed to prevent united action, but it also warns that it is legitimate to resort to violence within a strategy of national revolt. The document is the leaders' answer to a letter that Valdes addressed to them on 18 April in which he accused the PCCh of preventing the unity of the opposition and of favoring the outbreak of a civil war. Instead, Valdes favors continuing social mobilizations and civilian disobedience as peaceful forms of struggle. These two types of struggle have been used since May 1983 on all days of national protest demanding a return to democracy.

The PCCh states that we do not favor civil war or an extended war, stressing that during the course of the struggle we must jointly seek a concrete way of putting an end to the dictatorship. The PCCh leaders also state that we believe in the fundamental importance of the struggle of the masses and a combative and determined social mobilization, which is expressed through a rich and new combination of peaceful and violent forms of struggle.

Referring to its plan for unleashing an overall revolt, the PCCh states that it favors a rising of the masses that must involve the people as a whole and the larger part of the political and social forces, until the paralyzation of the country is achieved.

BETANCUR ANNOUNCES EXPENSES ADJUSTMENT PLAN

PA310044 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Bogota -- As he announced a program to adjust public expenses, President Belisario Betancur said: The fiscal deficit is seen only as a central government problem, but we all know that the decentralized agencies are the ones most involved in public expenses.

During a working breakfast today at the Narino Palace with directors and managers of decentralized agencies, Betancur outlined the bases for a timely information plan regarding these institutions' financial situation in order to attain sound economic and social planning and the introduction of the cash accounting concept for making decisions. The system will be implemented by the National Planning Department, the Treasury Ministry, and the Bank of the Republic. Here is a summary of President Betancur's statement.

1. The government is committed to a self-disciplined economic program, having pledged to turn over to its successor a healthy economy [words indistinct] controlled fiscal deficit in such a manner that the future government can carry out development, peace, and progress works. This program, outlined by the country alone, has been supported by international financial organizations. It has not been necessary to harm the national sovereignty during the search for this support.

2. First of all, it is necessary to settle accounts among ourselves. The idea of solidarity in the public sector is still largely undeveloped. The agencies often operate independently. It is not [word indistinct] or timely, not even in some agencies. The fiscal deficit is seen as a problem of the central government, but we all know that decentralized agencies are the ones most involved in public expenses. At this time it is necessary to reinforce public sector solidarity during this adjustment program.

3. The usefulness of this will be expressed through the following: a) It will help agencies to know themselves better; b) It will introduce the cash accounting concept indispensable for timely decisionmaking regarding the public sector; and c) It will allow this information system, extended to the public sector, to create sound bases for future social and economic planning.

4. The National Planning Department, the Treasury Ministry, and the Bank of the Republic will implement this system. I ask all managers for their cooperation so that this plan may succeed.

JUSTICE MINISTER DISCUSSES SCOPE OF AMNESTY LAW

PA310146 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Bogota -- Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez has stated that the amnesty law cannot be regarded as exclusive because it is not true that it is aimed at granting a judicial pardon to a small group of leaders of our country's armed left wing. He said that the amnesty can benefit thousands of Colombians.

[Begin recording] I cannot give exact figures on who will benefit from the amnesty. As you know, the amnesty law has three parts. One deals with persons who have been convicted with firm sentences, duly enforced sentences. The number of these people is relatively small. Then there is the section dealing with suspension of proceedings. This has to do with processes which are currently under way from rebellion, sedition, rioting, and related crimes contemplated by the amnesty law.

The third section is the one that empowers judges not to open criminal investigations of these crimes of rebellion, sedition, and rioting. This last part covers most of those who are likely to benefit or stand to benefit from this law. This part would cover the rebels who are prepared to join our country's political process, suspend their guerrilla-type activities, and participate instead in a peaceful and civilized manner in the nation's democratic process. These may be many. These may be several thousand Colombians. [end recording]

Parejo Gonzalez said he did not know if any persons had already applied for amnesty even though President Belisario Betancur has not yet signed the bill into law.

FARC FACTION OPERATIONS BASE DISCOVERED

PA302150 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 17 May 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Eduardo Carillo]

[Excerpt] State security organizations have occupied an operations base of the self-styled Ricardo Franco Front, a dissident faction of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), and seized weapons exclusively used by the Armed Forces and the police, guerrilla propaganda, and other items.

Authorized spokesmen for the Defense Ministry and the National Police General Directorate disclosed that after long investigations, they discovered the operations base in Dosquebradas, Risaralda. The security organizations reported that the dissident leftist guerrilla group's command operated in a house in downtown Dosquebradas.

M-1 and M-2 carbines, shotguns, cartridge clips, booby traps, dynamite, black gunpowder, pellets, and other unspecified weapons were found. The authorities also seized Ricardo Franco Front propaganda and a notebook containing details of future actions by that organization to disrupt public order.

Five people who were at the operations base fled when they became aware of the presence of the authorities. It was also reported that during these investigations, three 9-mm guns and several fragmentation grenades were seized when a bus on the Pereira-Manizalez route was searched. The owners of the weapons escaped by mingling with the other passengers, official spokesmen added.

FARC LEADER PRAISES GOVERNMENT PEACE POLICY

PA292358 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Bogota -- Manuel Marulanda Velez, leader of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC], praised the peace policy promoted by President Belisario Betancur's government and stated that if it were not for those efforts, a war would be raging in Colombia. During the meeting held in [15-second break in transmission] national peace. He said that sporadic violence cannot be viewed as a failure of the peace process and he criticized those who view this as such. Nevertheless, he called for a social policy that will lead to the solution of the Colombians' most urgent problems and he said that if those reforms are not established, peace will be short-lived.

PAPER SAYS MENGELE'S EXTRADITION GRANTED

PY241600 Paris AFP in Spanish 1231 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 May (AFP) -- Quoting highly reliable sources, the morning newspaper TIEMPO ARGENTINO today published an exclusive report saying that the Paraguayan Government has reportedly agreed to grant the extradition of Nazi war criminal Joseph Mengele, after receiving guarantees that he will receive a fair trial. The newspaper reports that President Alfredo Stroessner is said to have made the decision after long and arduous negotiations with FRG officials over the past 6 months. The butcher of Auschwitz may be handed over soon, following a decision Stroessner made during the first week of May after some 10 meetings with FRG officials who traveled to Paraguay for that specific mission.

Nazi hunter Beate Klarsfeld has been in Paraguay for over 10 days searching for the world's most wanted criminal. A group of FRG journalists has also been in the country for several days now, interviewing people and filming. Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center today had a half-page paid advertisement in the liberal morning paper LA NACION under the title: Joseph Mengele is Wanted for His Crimes Against Humanity. This is the first time an advertisement of this kind has been published in Argentina. It offers a $2,375,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and extradition of Mengele and explains that all information will be considered confidential. Many Nazi hunters say that Mengele lived in or frequently visited Argentina in the past.

Report Denied

PY252046 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 May 85 p 11

[Text] Official sources yesterday categorically denied a report published by an Argentine daily stating that the Paraguay Government had allegedly agreed to extradite Joseph Mengele "after receiving guarantees that he will receive a fair trial." The Buenos Aires daily also stated that the president of the Republic had held negotiations with FRG authorities in this regard.

In response to inquiries made by this newspaper, Anibal Fernandez, information under secretary of the presidency of the Republic, emphatically denied the information published by TIEMPO ARGENTINO. Under Secretary Fernandez said that he considered "the denigrating campaign launched by certain foreign sectors, which use the media to disseminate false information on Paraguay, offensive to the country."

Fernandez stated that the head of state has never held any negotiations in this regard, since, he said, "the president fully respects the state's authority. Mengele's extradition was and continues to be the exclusive prerogative of the judicial authorities, who have already said their final word. Based on the measures adopted by the pertinent authorities, the judicial branch has already ordered Mengele's arrest on several occasions, thus clearly showing that neither the Paraguayan people nor the government have anything to conceal."

Fernandez said that "there is concrete evidence that the entire campaign is being financed from abroad" and it is quite obvious why the campaign is being intensified at this time."

Fernandez also said that as another sign that Paraguay has nothing to conceal, full cooperation and assistance has been granted to the foreign journalists, of which there are about 50 in our country, who have come to "depict an objective image of our country, which is quite praiseworthy." However, Fernandez noted, it is funny that as soon as you start talking to them, they bring up the subject of Mengele.

TERRORIST ATTACK DESTROYS IU DEPARTMENTAL OFFICE

PY301445 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] A terrorist attack has caused considerable damage to the National Union of the Revolutionary Left headquarters in Arequipa. The report was released by Cesar Rojas Guaroto, leader of this political organization, which is a member of the United Left [IU].

[Begin recording] As a leader of this organization, which is a member of IU, I want to tell the people that at 0500 today, our headquarters in Arequipa was blown up. Five sticks of dynamite exploded inside the building, destroying practically the entire office. This is the second attack reported here. Our Departmental Committee of Arequipa has decided to organize the people against the attackers, because the security organizations, such as the police and the intelligence services, cannot find them. [end recording]

PEASANTS ATTACK MINE IN ANCASH, SEIZE EXPLOSIVES

PY310211 Paris AFP in Spanish 1553 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Huaraz, 30 May (AFP) -- The Peruvian police reported today that nearly 500 peasants from Vicos, a township located northeast of Lima, attacked the Carroza mine armed with sticks and slings and escaped. The authorities are investigating the motives of the attack, which left two employees of the mine seriously injured. Peasants from Vico, in the Province of Carhuaz, Ancash Department, attacked the mine 2 days ago and seized 420 dynamite sticks, 2 and 1/2 boxes of fuses, 200 meters of wicks, tools, and foodstuffs. Carhuaz Provincial Judge Efrain Munoz has inspected the mine and ordered an in-depth investigation of the attack since he believes that it could have had subversive motives. The police arrested yesterday, 29 May, three [as received] of the leaders of the attack: Hilario Angeles, Antonio Sanchez, Felix Cruz, and Zacarias Meza. The seriously injured mine employees were taken to the Huaraz Hospital.

STRIKERS RIOT IN CHIMBOTE, PLAN MARCH TO LIMA

PY301906 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1542 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Lima, 30 May (EFE) -- Violent riots today broke out in Chimbote, a port 440 km north of Lima, during the 48-hour strike being staged to support the fishermen. The police have been constantly patrolling the streets of Chimbote, the second largest Peruvian port, while marines are guarding strategic installations. The Navy has denied that it is planning to step in other than to extend logistic support to the police. Groups of strikers have taken to the streets, stoning shops and attempting to plunder the markets, which the police have managed to prevent. The strikers are planning to march on Lima to reiterate the demands of industrial fishermen who have been striking for 2 months now. Police reinforcements have arrived from Lima and the northern city of Trujillo.

The strike was ordered by the Federation of Trade Unions of Ancash, a department north of Lima where Chimbote is located. The strike is practically general and only a few public offices are still working, although behind closed doors. There is no transportation, the raods to the city have been blocked, and the demonstrators have warned that shops which dare open their doors will be torn apart and the same will happen to any vehicles that travel the streets. Only a few vehicles under heavy police guard have been able to reach Chimbote. The authorities have reported that of some 50 people who have been arrested, 10 are leaders of the social democratic American Revolutionary Popular Alliance who were apprehended for promoting disorder.

DIPLOMATS VIEW RELATIONS WITH U.S. AS DIFFICULT

FL301844 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0017 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 29 May (NOTIMEX) -- Relations between Mexico and the United States were described today as difficult by Mexican Foreign Under Secretary Emilio Calderon Puig and by former Mexican Ambassador to Washington Hugo B. Margain. Interviewed after a dinner for retired Mexican foreign service diplomats, the two agreed that Mexican-U.S. relations have been tense. Margain criticized the U.S. legislators' performance at the last interparliamentary meeting held 10-12 May in Queretaro, Central Mexico, because although 12 senators had been expected, only 1 showed up. For his part, Calderon Puig said that Mexico and the United States have important matters to discuss, such as the issue of undocumented Mexicans in the United States, a subject that could not be broached due to the absence of U.S. senators from the meeting. Both men agreed, however, that diplomatic performance abroad is very respectable because in this very convulsed world Mexico has always shown its goodwill on behalf of world and regional peace.

SATELLITES TO BENEFIT COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

PA302141 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 20 May 85 p 6

[Report by Ernesto Inigo]

[Text] Kennedy Space Center, Cape Canaveral -- Putting in orbit the Morelos I and II satellites, which may be operated alternately to maintain one in reserve, will benefit at least 45 million Mexicans with various communications services, even if some areas do not have access to them because of the country's difficult terrain. Gerardo Garcia Solis and Jesus Becerril Almanza, of the Special Projects Division of the Secretariat of Communications, are being trained here on the handling of the Morelos satellite system. Explaining the advantages of the new system, they placed special emphasis on the expansion of the national microwave network -- currently saturated -- to meet growing communications demands. This expansion, they said, would through alternative measures have cost much more than the 150 million dollars invested in the Morelos system. The two specialists have participated in verifying tests on Morelos I by the Hughes Construction Company and the Astrotech subcontractor. The satellite will be turned over to the National Air and Space Agency [NASA] today for installation on the Discovery space-shuttle carrier that will put it in orbit. Systems engineer Maria Guadalupe Castellanos and electrical engineer Manuel Garcia are also here to verify tests of the satellite. They are part of a group of more than 50 Mexican technicians and specialists who will be in charge of operating the Morelos satellite system. Castellanos and Garcia are commissioned in the Contel Control Center in Iztapalapa, from where the two satellites will be operated once in orbit.

Morelos I will be sent to the NASA base today, where Discovery is being prepared. It will be transported by land only a few kilometers to the huge hanger where it will be placed in a vertical container together with two other satellites, the Arabsat and the Western. All three will be orbited on June 12, with Morelos being the first one off at 6:20 am. Crew members of the Discovery for this mission will be Commander Daniel C. Brandenstein with John O. Creighton as his assistant, and astronaut specialists Patrick Bandry (French) and Sultan Sualayyim Al Sa'ud, accompanied by Shannon W. Lucid, Steven R. Nagel and John M. Fabian, it was announced in an interview with corporation spokesman Jim Ball at the NASA press center in the Kennedy Space Center.

Secretariat of Communications spokesman Juan Orzua said the Morelos satellite system will be used by all government agencies, including Petroleos Mexicanos, the Federal Electricity Commission, the Mexican Social Security Institute and the National Bank System, as well as private and official television services.

CONSULAR TIES 'VERBALLY' CUT WITH SOUTH AFRICA

PA302145 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 May 85 p 18 A

[By Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] Henry I. Darlington, consul general of South Africa in Panama, told LA PRENSA that the Panamanian Government has verbally canceled its consular relations with the Republic of South Africa. A note from the General Consulate of the Republic of South Africa, written in Spanish and English and dated 23 May 1985, indicates that "the Government of the Republic of Panama has severed its consular relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa and therefore this office has been closed indefinitely." Reporters from this newspaper were able to confirm that the coat of arms has been removed from the front of the building in which the consulate operated. Our reporters were unable to find an authorized Foreign Ministry official to explain the Panamanian Government's reasons for severing consular relations with South Africa.

FOREIGN DEBT RENEGOTIATED WITH WORLD BANK, IMF

PA262245 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 17 May 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Through the adoption of a number of "principle agreements," Panama has managed to successfully negotiate arrangements with the World Bank and the IMF to refinance the foreign debt in terms favorable to our country. This was done by achieving the acceptance that there is a difference between the case of Panama and other countries: Panama does not have a central issuing bank but an international financial center that considerably distinguishes it from other Latin American countries.

This success is a credit to our negotiating team headed by Planning Minister Ricaurte Vasquez and the general manager of the National Bank, Luis Alberto Arias. The agreements conclude an effort initiated in December 1984 which was needed to raise support for the government's financial policies as stated in the 1985 fiscal budget, and to negotiate a refinancing with private banks.

The greatest achievement of this agreement is that Panama has not been forced to give up its national conditions that will permit public investments with financial guarantees, an effective parameter for the fulfillment of our future obligations and for an orderly reactivation of the country's economy. The agreement also includes a 2-year financial program that creates solid conditions to refinance the public debt with international banks. This financial program reduces our fiscal deficit for 1985 to only 4.0 percent and to 2.5 percent for 1986, thus strengthening public finances, reducing the servicing of the debt, and promoting greater efficiency in the allotment of resources to promote savings and investments, mainly in the private sector.

As for the financing of the public debt of 1985 and 1986, which is 714 million [balboas], with the commercial banks, we have also achieved satisfactory arrangements such as a deadline of more than 10 years, grace periods of between 3 and 5 years, the prevailing interest rates on the capital market, and a request for new funds fixed at 40 million [balboas] for this year, and 20 million [balboas] for 1986. Another of the principle agreements established with the World Bank is the negotiation of a structural adjustment loan, which also supports the government's economic and administrative policies.

This is how the first phase of these negotiations on the refinancing of our foreign debt has concluded. The negotiating team hopes to continue its effort to refinance the debt of 1985 and 1986 with the commercial banks within the next 2 weeks and to conclude at the beginning of the third quarter of this year.

IRHE EMPLOYEES REJECT DEFENSE FORCES TAKEOVER

PA291754 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 May 85 p 1 A

[By Wilfredo Justavino]

[Text] David -- Yesterday at 0700, Defense Forces units of the fifth military zone occupied the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE] installations in David. This measure has been rejected by union leader Juan Jose Cedeno who appealed to President Ardito Barletta and General Noriega because he believes "this is not the way to solve problems or to maintain the social order that they themselves propose." The electrical workers maintain their rejection of the appointment of Blandon. This position was announced at a meeting with officers of the fifth military zone and the regional manager of IRHE. Cedeno noted: "Of the 400 workers who were present, only one young woman raised her hand indicating that she wanted to work."

Meanwhile, the labor leaders of the Edwin Fabrega Plant, Arnulfo Moreno and Luis A. Sanchez, as well as the alternate for the David, Alanje, and San Felix area, Jorge Luis Guerra, have stated that they will remain firm in their position until Blandon leaves his post because they want a decent IRHE administration. Labor union leader Juan Jose Cedeno went on to charge: "We want to tell Suarez, the regional manager, that the workers are not to blame for the situation the IRHE is enduring because we do not administer anything, we do not benefit from the vehicles program, we do not handle the transportation of fuel to the various IRHE plants throughout the nation, and we have not sold the material to repair the lines that was manufactured here in Chiriqui and kept in Valbuena." Labor union spokesmen denied that they have engaged in direct negotiations with Blandon as he announced yesterday. Jorge Luis Guerra, another labor union leader, asked the Panamanian people not to pay their IRHE bills since the workers are neither reading the electrical meters nor interrupting the service.

INDUSTRIALISTS OPPOSE ABOLISHMENT OF INCENTIVES

PA310206 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpt] The president of the Trade Union of Panamanian Industrialists [SIP], George Richa, this morning presided over a press conference to announce the contents of a letter sent by SIP to President Nicolas Ardito Barletta. The SIP is basically opposed to the national government's plans to abolish Law 413 of 1970, which offers incentives to the manufacturing industry. The letter also emphasizes that the SIP General Assembly decided to declare a permanent session while offering support to the actions of the SIP Board of Directors. The SIP fully rejects the abolishment of Cabinet Decree 413 and its modifications and demands full enforcement of the law. In noting SIP's opposition to the abolishment of Law 413, Mr Richa said:

[Begin recording] SIP has reiterated its concern that Panama might be placed in the same framework as other Latin American countries, ignoring that Panama is completely different from the rest of Latin America. We think that the Number 1 problem of the nation is unemployment, and this should take precedence. It is our responsibility to state our view in a clear and strong manner, because we do not believe it is right to challenge the 65,000 jobs that the manufacturing sector has to offer. The Panamanian economy is based on service. A list of substitute imports has not been given, as has been claimed. Panama is different from the rest of Latin America because we do not have our own currency that can be devalued as a mechanism to protect our market or to lower the price of our manufactured and agricultural export products. This means we have to adopt other policies to promote exports, rather than copy those of other countries. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

FOUR GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS COME UNDER ATTACK

PA310151 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Unidentified men in a white Datsun automobile without license plates attacked the offices of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and the Civil Registry early this morning. Official reports indicate that the individuals got out of the car and fired several shots at the building. After the incident they tried to flee, but two of them were detained by crime prevention units. Those arrested were Carlos Alberto Burgos and Ricardo Lopez. No more is known about them at this time.

Crime prevention officials indicated that investigations are under way to clarify this incident, because this is the fourth attack on government buildings. Early yesterday morning there were attacks on the Presidential Palace and court buildings. Authorities believe there is some connection between these incidents.

CAMPAIGN TO OPPOSE U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE

PA310033 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 17-23 May 85 p 3

[Text] The National Convention of United People has agreed to begin a nationwide campaign asking citizens to reject the presence of the U.S. military in Costa Rica. The convention decided that the presence of these Americans violates peace and national sovereignty and is a provocation against Nicaragua.

It was also stated that the building of a permanent military base and the formation of a battalion for regular warfare violates the Constitution, which prohibits the formation of an army in Costa Rica. It was stated that the presence of the U.S. military violates the letter and spirit of the neutrality policy proclaimed by President Luis Alberto Monge.

The aim of United People is to get thousands of Costa Ricans to address the government, demanding the expulsion of foreign military advisers from the country. In conclusion, it was stated that their presence infringes on the peace and negotiation efforts of the Contadora Group.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN-FDR ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON DIALOGUE

PA302123 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 85

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command-FDR Executive Committee dated 28 May]

[Text] The dialogue broken by Duarte should be resumed.

1. Dialogue is the hope and desire of the people. Our FMLN-FDR fronts struggle for the people's aspirations, which are repeatedly denied by the Salvadoran regime. Peace, justice and liberty are intimately intertwined and their permanent denial and violation have been the cause of the political strife and war waged by the people headed by the FMLN-FDR. The reaction to this has been a counterinsurgency war by the Salvadoran Government directed and financed by the U.S. Government. In view of this situation, the highest vindication of our people is peace. However, this does not imply a peace based on repression, oppression, misery, capitulation and subjection, but a veritable, true peace that safeguards the people's interests. Therefore, a just, negotiated solution to the conflict of our country, achieved through dialogue, is the hope and desire of the people. This hope and desire has not been stifled by repression, but has grown and is being expressed more vehemently even now.

2. La Palma and Ayagualo, an effort severed by Duarte. For more than 4 years the FMLN-FDR has formulated several initiatives to begin a real dialogue with the Salvadoran Government that will lead to negotiations to resolve the conflict. To achieve an effective dialogue, which implies confrontations and agreements, it is impossible to try to impose unilateral conditions and terms, much less the surrender of the adversary. With this understanding and with an open spirit we approached a dialogue process almost 7 months ago in La Palma. We agreed that we should continue it and advance, achieving concrete and gradual results. We also agreed to develop the mechanisms required to incorporate all sectors of national life in the quest for peace. Consequently, it could not be a dialogue held behind the backs of the people. Obviously, a national dialogue would have to be held among Salvadorans and in Salvadoran territory. The continuity of the dialogue was sought with the formation of a commission with the equal participation of the government and the FMLN-FDR, and with the approval of its rules of operation in Ayagualo. Despite the difficulties and confrontation between positions and between the belligerent parties, the agreements reached in La Palma, Ayagualo, gave rise to expectations and possibilities that the dialogue would continue to move forward and obtain better results. Unfortunately, the facts have proven that the dialogue currently has another objective for Duarte. He wants to use it as a propagandistic recourse at the service of the counterinsurgency war that the Reagan administration is promoting and increasing with more intervention.

3. Duarte breaks dialogue. No one must be deceived at this moment thinking that the mechanisms are being arranged in private to reach agreements on continuing the dialogue. Duarte broke the dialogue. It was not simply a delay caused by difficulties that are being overcome. We are facing a break in the process initiated in La Palma. The last meeting was held on 30 November in Ayagualo. Then, the dialogue was frozen. Duarte did not respond to our 10 January proposal. Subsequently, he manipulated the dialogue with electoral aims, promising that it would continue after the elections. On 9 April we submitted another proposal that Duarte publicly rejected. On 23 April he sent a proposal through the church which did not have the character of a proposal and which sought to take the dialogue out of El Salvador and move it abroad indefinitely. On 6 May we submitted another proposal specifying a date and site for private and public meetings in El Salvador. On 12 May, Msgr Rosas Chavez stated in his homily that he had given our proposal to Duarte on 10 May and that he was waiting for a reply. On 17 May the church informed the FMLN-FDR that Duarte's response was negative and that he had not submitted a counterproposal. However, the most serious thing is that Duarte has retracted each and every one of the agreements adopted in La Palma and Ayagualo. He disavows the creation and rules of operation of the special dialogue commission. He disavows the agreement to incorporate all sectors of national life into the dialogue process. Far from fulfilling this agreement, he attempts to take the dialogue out of the country. He has ignored the agreements regarding humanization of the conflict dealing with the treatment of prisoners and casualties. Finally, he has not fulfilled the agreement to hold the third meeting.

Because of all of the above, Duarte has broken the dialogue and has adopted the negative position that he held before 5 October.

4. The FMLN-FDR demands the reopening of the dialogue, a dialogue to search for peace which is the most heartfelt aspiration of the Salvadoran people. Duarte has played with this aspiration irresponsibly, breaking the dialogue while he increases repression and the war against the people. He strengthens his commitments to sectors of the oligarchy and increasingly sinks the country into an onerous economic, political, and military dependence on the United States.

The FMLN-FDR reiterates that dialogue is the only path for a negotiated, political solution and for peace in El Salvador. Therefore, our fronts insist on the need to convoke a national forum to adopt agreements on the issues of human rights and political liberties; guarantees for the labor and political activities of popular organizations, trade unions, and political parties; and the repeal of the state of siege and all of the repressive decrees harmful to popular interests, and to reach mutual agreements regarding the humanization of the war, agreements to end the U.S. intervention in our country, agreements to end the arms buildup and to suspend the sabotage of the economy by both sides. None of these problems can be solved outside a process of real, responsible dialogue. Therefore, it is necessary to reopen the dialogue to solve the most pressing problems in our country and for the most heartfelt vinciation of our people.

5. Appeal to all the sectors. The reopening of the dialogue must be an achievement of the people, the fruit of their political struggle. It cannot be tolerated that Duarte breaks the dialogue, becoming the judge of the FMLN-FDR's will for peace. All of the country's organized sectors must demand that Duarte face up to our will for peace and show his will at the dialogue table and not through easy, unfounded accusations. All of the country's organized sectors must demand a dialogue before the people that is conducted in our national territory, and open to the demands and participation of the people. Duarte should be publicly challenged to respond to clearly show whether it is his decision to reopen the dialogue process in El Salvador. He must be subjected to the demands and pressure of all the people. He must know that he is no longer deceiving anyone with his demagoguery. Workers, peasants, cooperatives, teachers, students, small and medium-sized businessmen, Christian communities, professionals, and technicians all struggle for your immediate vindication and for the reopening of the dialogue in El Salvador.

El Salvador, 28 May 1985

GUATEMALA

MEJIA VICTORES RECEIVES DRAFT ELECTORAL LAW

PA292237 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpt] The next Guatemalan Legislative Congress to be installed on 14 January 1986 will consist of 92 deputies. In turn, this Congress will install and swear in the new president to be elected by the Guatemalan people on 3 November 1985.

The text of the final draft of the Electoral Law, drafted by the Supreme Electoral Board specifies that 23 of the 92 deputies will be elected at the national level and the others at the district level at the rate of 1 per every 100,000 inhabitants or every fraction greater than 50,000 in each district. The draft Electoral Law, which will exclusively regulate the 3 November general elections, was handed over to Head of State General Oscar Mejia yesterday afternoon during a special ceremony held at the Reception Room of the National Palace.

Comments on Law

PA290351 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores and other ranking executive branch officials received at the Presidential Palace this afternoon the magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Board to receive the draft electoral bill. The president of the Supreme Electoral Board Arturo Herbruger Asturias, noted the fundamental aspects of the document designed to regulate the general elections to be held next November.

Immediately after Justice Herbruger Asturias delivered the document to the head of state, Mejia Victores announced that the document will be approved without modifications.

[Begin Mejia Victores recording] The office of the head of state will issue the respective decree without any changes to its form or substance; it will be just as you have presented it.

In the name of the government and, no doubt, the Guatemalan people, I appreciate your patriotic contribution in presenting this important draft bill, a legal instrument that further strengthens the democratization process in our country. Thank you. [end recording]

The head of state announced that the publication of the specific electoral law will be Friday, 31 May:

[Begin recording] I will convoke the elections on Monday, and the electoral law will be published Friday, 31 May. [end recording].

The date of 31 May coincides with the beginning of a number of changes, whereby members of the Armed Forces occupying public posts will be replaced. The head of state explained the significance of his recent statements to that effect.

[Begin recording] [Mejia Victores] [Words indistinct] that on 31 May I would start making the changes, but I did not specify when they will actually be completed.

[Reporter] General, will those [words indistinct] be included in the changes?

[Mejia Victores] Exactly, that is right.

[Reporter] Then you will change all members of the Armed Forces in [words indistinct] Latin America?

[Answer indistinct]

[Reporter] Will there be any changes among the civilian personnel, for example, in the secretariats?

[Mejia Victores] Not for the time being. [end recording]

HONDURAS

NATIONAL BOARD ISSUES DECREE ON ELECTIONS

PA241554 Tegucipalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1305 GMT 24 May 85

[Decree No 33 Issued by the National Electoral Board in Tegucigalpa on 21 May]

[Excerpt] The National Electoral Board, applying Articles 104, letter F, 2, 3, 52, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 167, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 196, 197, 198, 200, 231, 250, and 251 of the Electoral Law and the Law on Political Organizations; and Articles 44, 46, 189, 196, 198, 199, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, and 294 of the Constitution of the Republic decrees:

Article 1: To call on the Honduran people to elect the following top officials on Sunday, 24 November 1985: 1. One president of the Republic and three presidential designates [designados presidencial] for a 4-year period that will begin on 27 January 1986. 2. Deputies and alternate deputies to the National Congress for a 4-year period that will begin on 21 January 1986.

Article 2: The system of proportional representation by electoral quotient [not further explained] is hereby established at the national, departmental, and municipal level, and the electoral residue [residuos electorales] system is applied at the departmental and municipal level or by simple majority in cases determined by the law.

The number of deputies to be elected is as follows: 8 deputies and 8 alternate deputies from Atlantida Department; 4 deputies and 4 alternate deputies from Colon Department; 7 deputies and 7 alternate deputies from Comayagua Department; 7 deputies and 7 alternate deputies from Copan Department; 20 deputies and 20 alternate deputies from Cortes Department; 9 deputies and 9 alternate deputies from Choluteca Department; 6 deputies and 6 alternate deputies from El Paraiso Department; 23 deputies and 23 alternate deputies from Francisco Morazan Department; 1 deputy and 1 alternate deputy from Gracias a Dios Department; 3 deputies and 3 alternate deputies from Intibuca Department; 1 deputy and 1 alternate deputy from Islas de la Bahia Department; 3 deputies and 3 alternate deputies from La Paz Department; 5 deputies and 5 alternate deputies from Lempira Department; 2 deputies and 2 alternate deputies from Ocotepeque Department; 7 deputies and 7 alternate deputies from Olancho Department; 9 deputies and 9 alternate deputies from Santa Barbara Department; 4 deputies and 4 alternate deputies from Valle Department; and 9 deputies and 9 alternate deputies from Yoro Department.

Article 3: To call on the Honduran people to elect members for the municipal government on Sunday, 24 November 1985. These officials will serve in office for 2 years beginning 25 January 1986.

Article 4: The electoral process mentioned in this decree will abide by the regulations in the Electoral Law and the Law on Political Organizations.

Article 5: The number of National Congress deputies and the number of municipal government members to be elected is being established based on the certified information issued in Document No 015 of 11 January 1985 received from the National Directorate of Statistics and Census.

Article 6: This decree will become effective on Friday, 24 May 1985.

Issued in Tegucigalpa, Central District, in the Sessions Room of the National Electoral Board on 21 May 1985.

[Signed] Rene Corea Cortes, president; Armando Leon Gomez, vice president; Yolanda de Vargas, member; Luis Alberto Rubi Avila, member; Adam Palacios Iachez, secretary

OPPOSITION TERMS NOVEMBER ELECTIONS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

PY260003 Paris AFP in Spanish 2241 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 May (AFP) -- The Honduran opposition considers that the call for elections on 24 November 1985 made by the National Electoral Board is null and void because it is unconstitutional in view of the fact that the number of deputies has been increased from 82 to 132 for the upcoming elections.

Several opposition congressmen today maintained that only Congress can modify the number of deputies for the elections, and in this respect they announced that this branch of government will analyze the situation within the next few days. The National Electoral Board increased the number of deputies taking into account that the population of Honduras has increased, but the opposition has stressed that it is Congress that must approve the increase in the number of deputies, according to a report released by the Census and Statistics General Directorate.

This disagreement is the most serious aftermath of the institutional crisis that for the past 2 months has confronted President Roberto Suazo, Congress, and the judicial branch.

Official sectors yesterday accused the opposition of violating the commitment act signed on 21 May by the workers and politicians which ended the serious conflict between the government branches. In accordance with the act, Congress must reform the electoral law in order to regulate the upcoming elections, which will be primary and general with the participation of approximately five presidential candidates for each of the two largest political parties, which are deeply divided. The opposition's reforms include, among other constitutional violations, the alliance of internal movements, something that only political parties can carry out, according to official sectors.

The opposition deputies have stated that on the contrary, their only objective is to continue with the internal democratization process. On 27 May both sectors will carry out a heated debate in Congress, when the reforms are to be discussed.

NICARAGUA

MIXED COOPERATION COMMISSION WITH MEXICO MEETS

Holds Opening Session

PA290001 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpt] The Mexican-Nicaraguan mixed cooperation commission held its inaugural meeting following its installation at noon today in the Protocol Room of the Foreign Ministry. Among other things, this commission aims to carefully examine cooperation projects between the two countries that are already under way in the form of joint enterprises involved in foodstuffs, hydroelectricity, forestry exploitation, and the diversification of energy sources. The provision of supplies to Mexican ships in Nicaragua is among the new subjects that will receive the attention of the commission.

The inaugural meeting of the commission was headed by Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz Hernandez, foreign cooperation minister. He pointed out the extensive and unselfish cooperation granted to the Nicaraguan people and government by that brother country.

Ortega Receives Commission

PA291650 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] President Daniel Ortega met today with members of the Mexican-Nicaraguan mixed cooperation commission who are holding meetings in Managua. The commission which held its first meeting yesterday, is discussing expansion of economic, commercial, technological, scientific, agricultural, educational, and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

The Mexican Government is interested in importing sugar, beef, tobacco, cottonseed, and lumber from Nicaragua. Mexico also wants to create joint enterprises to exploit the foodstuffs, forestry, and hydroelectricity industries, and to expand energy sources. The Mexican delegation is headed by Eduardo Pesqueira, secretary of agriculture and water resources. The Nicaraguan team is headed by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, minister of foreign cooperation.

President Ortega met with the commission at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center to discuss the results of the commission's first meeting. A report on this meeting will be issued tomorrow.

[Begin Pesqueira recording] We have just held a friendly, informal, and respectful chat with President Ortega. We discussed the results of the commission's first meeting. We were told that the agenda covers topics of interest to Mexican-Nicaraguan relations. We have discussed oil sales, the payment of Nicaragua's debt to Mexico, and bilateral trade relations. We have established agreements covering Mexican-Guatemalan-Nicaraguan joint investments, especially cattle raising. We have also discussed the possibilities of expanding trade between Nicaragua and Mexico, and have established programs covering the exchange of technology. [end recording]

Issues Communique

PA292236 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1745 GMT 29 May 85

[Joint communique issued by the Mexican-Nicaraguan mixed cooperation commission in Managua on 29 May; read by Planning and Budget Secretary of the Presidency Luis Enrique Figueroa -- live]

[Text] The Mexican-Nicaraguan mixed cooperation commission held its first meeting from 27-29 May in Managua. Eduardo Pesqueira Olea, Mexican secretary of agriculture and water resources, and Commander of the Revolutionary Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan minister of foreign cooperation, headed their countries' respective delegations. During his visit to Managua the leader of the Mexican delegation met with Nicaraguan President and Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra and with Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform.

The leaders of the two delegations agreed that peace and the easing of tensions are indispensable for the advancement of Nicaragua's efforts. They stated that this is achieved by affording Nicaragua a climate of broad international solidarity and cooperation to promote autonomous and sustained development of a pluralist and participation society. They underscored that the similarities between the processes of development of the two countries, based on the principle of mixed economy that acknowledges the state's responsibility to direct and oversee economic activities, opens new possibilities for the strengthening of cooperation in the various fields examined by the commission.

With regard to foreign policy, the two governments reiterate concurrence on the principles of nonintervention and the people's right to self-determination and peaceful solutions to conflicts. Diverse and various aspects of Mexican-Nicaraguan bilateral cooperation were discussed, giving special attention to the supply of oil, financial relations, cooperation in the agricultural field, and new opportunities for trade exchange. With regard to Mexico's supply of oil to Nicaragua, as part of the energy cooperation program for Central American and Caribbean countries, the Nicaragua delegation stressed the important contribution this program has made since its inception in August 1980. It meets a significant part of the overall needs for crude oil imports and oil by-products under favorable financing terms. Nicaragua gratefully acknowledges that the supply of oil, which has been vital for its economy, has helped in implementing development programs and meeting foreign difficulties. Nicaragua's delegation explained the new oil supply situation stemming from the agreement recently reached in the Soviet Union. In view of this situation, Nicaragua restated its need for a complementary supply of oil from Mexico during this year.

The head of the Mexican delegation announced that his government is willing to supply, between July and September of this year, up to 320,000 barrels of crude oil under financial terms compatible with the San Jose Accord, which recognizes Nicaragua's present economic difficulties.

The two delegations agreed that the terms for the supply to be provided during the last quarter of this year, estimated at approximately 410,000 barrels, will be determined at an opportune time by the two sides.

After analyzing aspects of financial cooperation between the two countries and discussing the status of current agreements, it was agreed that within 90 days the governments of the two nations will hold talks to define the nature of future financial dealings between Mexico and Nicaragua, since cooperation in this field is more extensive than in other areas.

With regard to agricultural, forestry, and water resources, the two sides agreed to increase contacts for technical assistance and training. For that reason, the agricultural, forestry, and water subcommission is to be reactivated and will meet in Mexico. It was agreed to analyze immediately existing coinvestments between Mexico and Nicaragua regarding forestry and agricultural matters. During the first half of June a group of Mexican experts will come to evaluate with their Nicaraguan counterparts the Pasronica [expansion unknown] and Profinicsa [expansion unknown] enterprises to determine future actions.

In order to define concretely additional trade opportunities, the two sides agreed to establish an ad hoc group made up of government and business sectors from each country which, under the leadership of representatives from the Governments of Nicaragua and Mexico, will determine the exchange operations that will be conducted in the near future. This group will meet in Mexico within 60 days. The two sides also agreed that cooperation from Mexico's and Nicaragua's private sectors will be sought for the production of oil products, promoting current negotiations leading to the establishment of technical and commercial ties to upgrade production in Nicaragua.

With regard to political and economic pluralism, the two sides identified broad possibilities for reactivating the trade flow between Mexico and Nicaragua stemming from Nicaragua's current need for spare parts for the operation of its main factories. In this respect, the delegation identified concrete opportunities in the fields of health, chemical products, and spare parts for agricultural and transportation machinery, since Mexico's industries may offer important possibilities for supplying Nicaragua.

Commander Ruiz Comments

PA301724 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Henry Ruiz Hernandez, commander of the revolution and foreign cooperation minister, said that the United States is pressuring Mexico because of its political and economic support for the Sandinist people's revolution in response to the trade embargo decreed by the Reagan administration. Ruiz made this statement after signing a trade agreement with Mexico within the framework of the Mexican-Nicaraguan mixed cooperation commission.

Commenting on the results of the economic sanctions imposed on Nicaragua by the United States, the revolutionary leader said the sanctions have turned out to be beneficial for the Nicaraguan revolution. [passage indistinct]

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH MISKITOS

PA292145 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Here is a last-minute report. The revolutionary government today announced that it is willing to declare a cease-fire in the Atlantic coast area if an agreement is reached with either the Miskitos represented by Brooklyn Rivera or any other indigenous group representing that area.

In a communique issued a few minutes ago the government states that it regrets Brooklyn Rivera's decision to break off the dialogue in Bogota but that it will not give up its efforts for peace in the Atlantic region, including the suspension of Miskito identification cards for the mobilization of the region.

Here the official communique:

In continuing its efforts to achieve peace in the Atlantic region, the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua informs the people:

1. It regrets Brooklyn Rivera's decision to **unilaterally** suspend the talks that were being held with the Nicaraguan Government.

2. It reatifies that it is willing to resume these talks whenever requested.

3. It is willing to hold talks with all the Indian groups in northern and southern Zelaya that are interested in reaching cease-fire agreements and in order to guarantee the necessary support for the distribution of supplies and health services for these communities, thus advancing in the quest for peace in the Atlantic area.

4. It will suspend the use of the identification card and authorization to travel the Atlantic coast.

5. It will convoke immediately the national and regional autonomy commissions in order to expedite the preparation of the bill on the Atlantic coast's autonomy, which should be sent to the National Assembly as soon as possible for its approval.

6. Considering the need to protect the resettled communities in various parts of the coast than to return to the Coco River [as heard], it has decided that these communities will return to their places of origin in a gradual, orderly, and organized manner, so long as their safety from armed actions by the counterrevolutionary groups can be guaranteed. Within this spirit, effective in July the communities of Waspan and (Faancia Circus) will be allowed to return to their homes.

[Signed] Managua, 29 May; Information and Press Directorate of the Presidency of the Republic

INDIAN LEADERS OPPOSE RIVERA'S TALKS WITHDRAWAL

PA290324 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Leaders of Atlantic Coast Indian organizations, namely the Organization of Nicaraguan Miskitos [Misatan] and the National Association of Sumu Communities [Sukawala] have voice opposition to Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] leader Brooklyn Rivera's withdrawal from dialogue with the government. The dialogue, which was ongoing until today between the Indian group of Miskito origin and Commander Luis Carrion on behalf of the Nicaraguan Government, was interrupted when Rivera withdrew from the talks. This attitude was described as incorrect by members of other Nicaraguan Indian organizations.

(Elena Hobson), deputy coordinator of Misatan, told this newscast that she had a feeling Rivera would do what he did and that her group will do everything possible to bring about a resumption of the talks.

(Timoteo Patron) of Sukawala, which is made up of Sumu communities, said that Rivera's attitude further complicates the pacification process for Indian communities. He added that the Indians were expecting a joint resolution to the problem to bring peace of mind not only to Indian communities but also to all Nicaraguan people.

OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED AGAINST PASTORA'S FORCES

PA301336 Paris AFP in Spanish 1234 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] San Juan River, Costa Rica, 30 May (AFP) -- Local residents told AFP that for the past 5 days the Sandinist Army has been carrying out a heavy offensive against Edén Pastora's guerrillas who in the past few hours have lost important bases on the banks of the San Juan River on the border with Costa Rica. Distressed by the constant shelling of the Sandinist artillery, residents of Las Tiricias, Chamorrito, Moravia, and other Costa Rican towns said that "the fighting has been very violent and it appears that there are many dead."

"No one knows how many guerrillas have died on the other side of the river, but we believe they are many because even here we can already smell the stench from the bodies and we can see many buzzards," they said.

According to the accounts of guerrilla deserters who arrived in Las Tiricias, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) lost the Castillo and Rama 5 Bases and Positions 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The deserters said that in this offensive the Sandinist Army is using a "guerrilla warfare" tactic by which its troops, supported by artillery fire, have taken Pastora's camps by surprise.

"Pastora's people are withdrawing towards the river and the Sandinists are pursuing them with mortar fire," a local resident said, adding that the Tango Base, one of the most important ARDE camps, was on the verge of falling into the hands of the Managua troops on Thursday. According to the same informants, the Sandinist Army's action is assisted by the grave limitations being experienced by the rebel forces.

"They are tearing them to pieces because the ARDE guerrillas do not have ammunition and heavy weapons. Many of them do not have boots and are badly clothed, and they are very short on food and medicine," they stressed.

It is also reported that Pastora asked for help from the guerrilla bases located further inside the country on the Atlantic coast but due to the same limitations those reinforcements have yet to arrive.

People living in the San Juan River area have predicated that in the next few hours the Sandinist Army may force the ARDE guerrillas to completely fall back to La Penca, the famous camp where exactly 1 year ago there was a brutal attempt on the life of Pastora which resulted in the death of 3 journalists and the wounding of more than 20 Costa Rican, U.S., and European journalists. "The ARDE fighters are demoralized and proof of this is that in just 5 days of the Sandinist offensive, 60 guerrillas have deserted," a local rancher commented.

The same informant said that in the past month approximately 300 rebels have abandoned Pastora's camps while activists of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] have been recruiting them in an effort to get them to fight under the anti-Sandinist organization.

Meanwhile, there is great tension in the Costa Rican towns located along the San Juan River. This tension worsened in recent days with the development of the Sandinist offensive.

"There is great fear here because although the fighting is on the other side of the border, the Sandinist shelling is very intense and the fragments of mortar and cannon shells are also failling on the Costa Rican side," they said. The authorities guarding the area have admitted that due to their small number and few weapons and ammunition, they would be unable to repel any large incursion by either the Sandinists or anti-Sandinists during the course of the fighting.

UN'S PEREZ DE CUELLAR, CASTRO VISIT ISLE OF YOUTH

FL301306 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar toured the special municipality of the Isle of Youth yesterday with Fidel Castro, Cuba's commander in chief. Since their arrival at the airport, the delegation has received demonstrations of affection from the people greeting them. A tour of the Model Prison National Monument was the first stop on a trip that included visits to the 1 January and the 2d Party Congress Ceramics Factories. The distinguished guests received information on the production and technology applied in manufacturing ceramic pieces, which are valued more each day by the world because of their quality and Cuban origin.

Castro's Remarks

FL301646 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0205 GMT 30 May 85

[President Fidel Castro's remarks at the Isle of Youth's school for Namibian youths on 29 May -- recorded]

[Text] How is your Spanish? [students respond: "Good!"] Good? [students respond: "Yes!"] Let those from the first school raise their hands. [Passage indistinct] October 1978 [students respond: "Yes!"] It was dedicated to the Cassinga slaughter. [students respond: "Yes!"]

How many of you were there at the time of the Cassinga slaughter? Let those of you who were there at the time raise their hands. [Words indistinct] It was that same year, right? [students respond: "Yes!"] In May (?I think). [students respond: "Yes!"] On 4 May? [students respond: "Yes!"] You have not forgotten. Neither have we, nor will mankind forget it. We are very pleased that you had the chance to witness that which is not the product of the imagination or fiction but of (?reality). I do not remember exactly how many Namibians were slain that morning. Perhaps you have a more precise figure. Several hundred of them [words indistinct]. But let me tell you that several Cubans died that day also. [students respond: "Yes"] A Cuban unit advanced under the Air Force's fire to support you [students respond: "Yes"], forcing the South Africans to withdraw from [words indistinct]. A total of 980 people (?were killed there). They killed almost as many people in a matter of hours, in a single, treacherous and bloody dawn as died [words indistinct]. But we shall not forget. We will never forget. Mankind will not forget this nor the people of Namibia, or the peoples of Africa, or those of the Third World. No one with any degree of conscience will forget that crime. And what was the purpose? Why this crime in order to maintain colonialism (?among) a number of oppressed peoples, not only the Namibian people, but the South African people themselves? To maintain apartheid, racism, and fascism, and continue exploiting the natural resources of those peoples and exploiting their blood and sweat.

The presence here today of the delegation headed by the UN secretary general is highly symbolic. Many U.S. newsmen from the U.S. television stations and newspapers are accompanying him. I remember very well that when this massacre was committed, in which more than 900 Namibian people died -- elderly people, children, men, and women -- after this surprise attack, after having their defenseless camp brutally bombed, the world press did not report this. No. The ones dying were not white, they were Namibians, they were black. The U.S. press did not report this. The U.S. television stations did not comment on this because, logically, one does not talk about such things. South Africa is a U.S. ally. And what an ally. What a way to behave.

You may have read in the papers that a few days ago, on 19 May, a South African commando was captured in Cabinda. [Words indistinct] All those South Africans were immediately put out of action and a captain, chief of the commando unit was captured. [applause] The chief of this commando unit immediately revealed what their mission was about and after their backpacks were seized -- nine in all -- they dispersed throughout the forests. I do not know what they were doing, since the forests there are huge. [applause] The nine backpacks were seized and found to contain 135 kg of TNT contact mines, 2 larger mines, and several packages containing powerful plastic explosives. They lost everything, all their equipment, and were left only with what they had on them; that is, those of them who ran quickly enough and dispersed throughout the forests. They had all kinds of things; they were the perfect commando unit. They had been trained and even had with them additional shoes made of fabric so as not to make any noise. They also lost the shoes they had on. [laughter, applause] Now they should really avoid making any noises lest they be heard. [laughter]

So what were they going to do, the associates of the United States, Reagan's friends, the CIA's friends? They were going to destroy the oil installation in Cabinda, the primary source of Angola's revenue. The curious thing about this, the amazing thing, which points to the hypocrisy of both South Africa and the U.S. Government, is the fact that this installation is owned by a U.S. transnational company, the Gulf Oil Company. The thiggs that the U.S. Government does! The things that the CIA does! The things that tne fascist South African Government does! In order to attack Angola and affect its economy, they wanted to blow up the oil installation of a U.S. company. It would be good if newsmen would comment on the meaning of these things.

What else were they carrying in addition to all those sophiscated radios, communications equipment, plastic explosives, mines, binoculars, signaling equipment, and so on? National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] propaganda, as usual. They use UNITA to carry out their sabotage by leaving behind UNITA propaganda material. This was learned because there was a captain who told everything he knew. He told everything. The South African Government said: No, the encounter occurred because there was a little group exploring in Angola to find out [passage indistinct] and the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] camps. Now then, I wonder if someone from the INC [expansion unknown] has been in Cabinda. [laughter] And I have never heard of any [passage indistinct] even for a visit.

The only thing in Cabinda is the Gulf installation, which exploits petroleum, from which Angola receives most of its revenue. There is so much hypocrisy, there are so many lies. No one tells the truth, not Reagan, not Botha, not even by accident. I am waiting for the day when they make a mistake and accidentally tell the truth. [laughter and applause; students chant: "Born to conquer, not to be conquered!"]

So, the U.S. Government does not know anything! It only heard about it on the radio! And it did not know its friends the South Africans were going to blow up the installation of one of Angola's most important oil companies.

Well, now we know about apartheid and its allies. A system that is completely lacking in morals. If there is a tragedy in Namibia, there is an even greater tragedy in South Africa, where 24 million Africans are deprived of their rights. This year has been particularly characterized by the worst repression by the apartheid regime against the African population of South Africa. They have murdered hundreds of people and they continue to murder.

As you know, the UN has been making a great effort to speed up Namibia's independence. The UN secretary general has said he hopes yours will become the 160th UN member country. But what is happening? While they are talking with Angola, and they say the Yankees are intermediaries, are mediators, I do not remember which, and that they are acting in good faith, which is just what Jonas Savimbi along with the South Africans stated. And meanwhile, [passage indistinct] planning to blow up vital economic resources [words indistinct]. What can you expect from fascists? What can you expect from fascists? What can you expect from oppressors?

Angola has even been proposing, with our cooperation and support, to seek a peace formula, which must be preceded by the application of UN Resolution 435 and the independence of Namibia. What are the South Africans trying to do by organizing bantustans here and there in Namibia. I ask you, do bantustans have a future in Namibia? [students answer: "No!"] Are the Namibian people going to allow bantustans to be organized in Namibia? [students answer: "No!"] They are not going to permit it. [students say: "No!"] And the Cuban people are not going to permit it either.

Angola has offered a formula and with the insolence and arrogance typical of the racists and their ally, the United States, they said no, no to the Angolan peace formula, the Angolan formula, which proposes the withdrawal over 36 months of the Cuban troops, who are in southern Angola, in the south. I do not know whether they, the Angolans, believe that is too fast for us to get out of Angola. [laughter] But there was anxiety. No, no, 200,000 Cubans have passed through Angola and if 200,000 more have to go, they will go. [applause]

And while Angola proposes application of the UN Resolution 435 and the independence of Namibia, we will be there along with the Angolans, without exception and without doubt. If it is negotiated, we will maintain a firm stand. [Words indistinct] They might think the Cubans are impatient to withdraw. We will fulfill our internationalist duty in this regardless of how long it takes. [applause] But in reality there is not much time left (?for us there). That situation cannot last much longer. In realty, they are in a desperate situation because of the struggle of the Namibian people and the struggle of the South African people. It is a growing struggle, a courageous, heroic struggle which is steadily increasing.

South Africa is traversing the worst crisis in its history. Gold is no longer worth $700, now it is some $300. It does not even have money. It has all kinds of economic problems despite the U.S. and Western countries' investments in South Africa and Namibia. It is suffering the worst economic crisis, the worst political crisis in its history. Thus, this is a special opportunity now that the UN delegation is present to hear us voice our position. There will be no [word indistinct] without Resolution 435 and without Namibia's independence. [applause] So long as Nujoma agrees on this and we are sure this is Angola's position, so long as UN Resolution 435 is not implemented, and so long as Namibia is not independent or at least concrete steps are being taken to implement the resolution for the real and effective attainment of independence, not a single Cuban soldier will withdraw from Angola. [applause] If more troops are needed, we will send more troops [applause], because in the face of every aggression of the racists and imperialism, we have always reacted by reinforcing Angola. There are many Cubans there, a few.

With every Reagan escalation, we prepare to reinforce Angola. That is what we have always done. You know our nation very well. You know there are millions of men and women ready to fight. Just because we send our combatants to Angola does not mean that we are weakened, because we still have many more combatants in Cuba than we have arms. [applause]

Thus, this country can have 100,000 troops abroad if it becomes necessary and not be weakened in the least, because there are hundreds of thousands of men and women, young and well trained, for whom there are not enough weapons, and we have quite a few weapons. [applause] Besides, when our men and women fulfill internationalist missions, whether civilian or military, they always return to our homeland with a greater internationalist spirit. If one day imperialism would dare attack our country, we will see what they are going to find here. [applause] We will see. They will learn how tough it is to fight against a nation of women, youths, old people, even children. I ask if a country of 10 million inhabitants, trained to fight, can be defeated. For we are ready for all eventualities. We have organized the country from one end to the other for all types of struggle, even for a situation of total occupation of the country.

They are going to have more dead than those who died in World War II. [applause] We have created the conditions to do just that and feel that this is an invincible nation. You know that even on this small island which is separated from our. . .[sentence incomplete] We would want to say here very clearly that from the orange groves, forests, houses, everywhere, in such a case the African youths would fight with us. [applause] That would be internationalism, that is reciprocity.

I do not want to be told: What are you going to [words indistinct], that is, because under a flower, there is a beehive. When someone sees there is a garden next door, what they really have there is a full platoon. [applause] We have studied the techniques and experiences of all countries which have fought. We have examined them and developed them. We have trained our people in all those techniques.

Thus, you should have absolute confidence that at the United Nations, first, the application of Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence will continue to be firmly demanded, and the certainty that no matter how long it takes, we will remain there until Namibia is independent. Africa's friends, Namibia's friends, the friends of Namibia's people will support you until you attain independence.

The day will come when you will become the United Nations' 160th member state. [Words indistinct] a small island where colonialists [words indistinct] number 160. I would not dare to determine the number, perhaps 162, 163, or 164, but I do dare say that you will be independent. Fatherland or death, we shall win!

MITTERRAND ADVISER ON CASTRO MEETING, RADIO MARTI

PA301750 Paris AFP in Spanish 1328 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Havana, 30 May (AFP) -- According to informed sources, Cuban President Fidel Castro has apparently sent a written message to his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand, requesting support for the Cuban position on the unpayable Latin American foreign debt, which Havana says must be annulled. At the end of a 3-day visit to Cuba, Guy Penne, Mitterrand's adviser for African affairs, told AFP he was carrying this message.

Penne did not give many details on the content of the message, but told AFP he met with President Castro who said he hoped Mitterrand can be the spokesman for developing countries in dealing with industrialized countries.

During the same meeting, Cuba's "number one" referred to the problem with the anti-Castro U.S. radio station, "Radio Marti," which has increased the tension between Havana and Washington. According to Penne, President Castro explained that if the Americans give up transmitting from this radio station, Cuba can reverse its decision on suspension of immigration agreements with Washington.

Penne also referred to the Angolan problem. He said the recent attack by a South African group against the oil enclave in Cabinda (northern Angola) is proof of South Africa's treason, precisely when negotiations are under way with Angola. Mitterrand's adviser said President Castro explained that Cuba will never accept withdrawal of its troops to the detriment of Angola.

Penne, who also met with Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, referred to possible Cuban-French nonmilitary cooperation with an African country -- Burkina Faso (the former Upper Volta), for example.

Mitterrand's adviser, who arrived in Havana on Sunday, is scheduled to leave the Cuban capital for Paris today.

BRAVO ANNOUNCES ANPP MEETING FOR 4-5 JULY

FL281318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] The eighth regular meeting of the second session of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP] has been scheduled for 4 and 5 July. The announcement of the meeting was made by ANPP's Flavio Bravo Pardo.

PRICING DIRECTORATE DISCOVERS VIOLATIONS

FL282330 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] During inspections conducted in the industrial products wholesale network, the Pricing Directorate of the people's government in Camaguey discovered an increase in the number of violations committed. The lack of administrative attention allows for this increase, since on many occasions there are no specialists present in these establishments.

Excess charging in the form of prices, rates, and surcharges totaled almost 60,000 pesos. Underchargir totaled 3,112 pesos. The causes for these violations include the lack of official rates and of data with which to quantify these operations.

NEW CITIZENS RECEIVED OFFICIAL CONGRATULATIONS

FL301922 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1406 GMT 30 May 85

[Text] Five residents from other countries have received a letter of congratulations from the interior minister on becoming Cuban citizens. In the ceremony held in the Combatant People's March Museum in Havana, Major Andres Gomez Romero, chief of the National Foreign Residents and Citizens Section of the Ministry of Interior, expressed certainty that the new Cuban citizens will exercise and complete the responsibilities bestowed on them by their socialist homeland and the Constitution. The new citizens read documents in which they pledged fidelity to the Cuban Constitution.

Maj Gomez concluded that the citizens will assume the nationality of a country that produced its best children in the vanguard of the centennial generation and he emphasized the combatant traditions of the Cuban people.

GUYANA

BURNHAM SAYS IMF NOT SOLUTION FOR DEVELOPMENT

FL251818 Bridgeotwn CANA in English 1654 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, May 25, CANA -- Guyana President Forbes Burnham has urged young people here not to look to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to develop this country. The country must build itself, he told a youth festival -- a preliminary to the World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow July 27 to August 7.

Burnham, whose government has for some time now been seeking a 150-million-dollar (U.S.) IMF balance of payments support loan, said that begging will not help Guyana, and neither can the IMF develop the country. He said this was evident from the funds record around the world. We have to develop Guyana ourselves. We cannot always go to the rich man's door, he declared.

His remarks came less than two weeks after the IMF declared Guyana ineligible for further loans because of its long-standing debts of U.S. 19 million dollars to that institution. He praised Guyanese young people whom, he said, constitute 60 per cent of the population, saying they were doing a splendid job. He stressed that there is now a need for a greater role from these young people to implement the country's independence plans.

Burnham said that the world situation required collective vigilance and action among young people, citing specifics such as the threat of war and famine in many parts of the world. He expressed satisfaction with the festival, which had as its theme anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship. The festival ends today.

SURINAME

HAGUE ENVOY RECALLED FOR LACK OF FUNDS

FL262215 Bridgetown CANA in English 2026 GMT 25 May 85

[Text] The Hague, May 25, CANA-REUTER -- The military government in the former Dutch colony of Suriname today announced that it was recalling its ambassador to The Hague for financial reasons, the Dutch News Agency ANP reported.

Prime Minister Wim Udenhout, speaking in his capacity as foreign minister, told a news conference here that financial considerations had persuaded the state to cut its representation in several countries, ANP said. Ambassador Henk Heidweiler and another member of The Hague delegation were among around 50 diplomats from Suriname's total corps of 150 being recalled, it quoted Udenhout as saying.

Stressing that relations with the Netherlands remained friendly, Udenhout said that the foreign currency outlay needed to maintain the current 48 representatives in The Hague and Amsterdam could not be justified. Relations between The Hague and Suriname's military leader Desi Bouterse have in fact been strained since the coup which brought him to power in 1980. Dutch aid to Suriname was cut off after troops shot dead 15 opposition members in December 1982 and has not been resumed.